

include the entire approach route or the flanking movements of the British army. If it did, eight more townships, including one in the state of Delaware, would be affected.

- ³ Webster, Nancy V., Martha L. Wolf, Betty Cosans-Zebooker, and Ken Joire, *Brandywine Battlefield National Historic Landmark Cultural Resource Management Study* (Delaware County Planning Department, Media, Pennsylvania, 1989).
- ⁴ Task Force members are particularly appreciative of the active support of NPS historian William Bolger, a member from the beginning, and of Karen Rehm, Chief of Interpretation at Valley Forge National Historic Site.
- ⁵ There are two Historic Architectural Review Boards that apply design guidelines in two townships within the NHL.
- ⁶ Criteria for evaluation of these critical parcels was based on the terrain's significance to the battle, the significance of the military action that occurred on that ground (such as a pitched battle, skirmish, or maneuvers), presence of cultural resources (such as historic buildings, roads, or archeological sites), and whether the site was immediately threatened. The size of the parcel was also an important determine.
- ⁷ In Pennsylvania, new, large-lot housing communities designated as Preferred Residential Developments are required to set aside 4% of the total development as open space.
- ⁸ Ian G. Robertson, Director of the National Army Museum, London, England, to Katherine H.

Stevenson, Associate Regional Director, Cultural Resources Management, National Park Service, Philadelphia, 26 February 1993, in response to notification of impending development at the Craig property, site of the American's final defensive position at Brandywine and of known 64th Foot burials. Delaware County Planning Department, Media, Pennsylvania.

- ⁹ Pennsylvania's new Commonwealth Treasures legislation is designed to give special designation to historic sites, artifacts, structures, and records that played a special role in the state's history. The designation is expected to raise awareness of the value of the Treasures with the Governor, the legislature, state agencies, and the public. Commonwealth Treasures will receive special consideration in grant funding, technical assistance, and public programs. The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission will officially designate the Brandywine Battlefield National Historic Landmark as the first Commonwealth Treasure in June 1997.

Nancy V. Webster, AICP, is Principal Planner with Delaware County, Pennsylvania, and the project manager/author of the 1989 cultural resource management study for the Brandywine Battlefield NHL. She is also a professional historian and continues to publish and lecture on Delaware Valley topics.

Susan Escherich

National Historic Landmark Battlefields

National Historic Landmarks symbolize and commemorate the most important aspects of United States history. Landmarks are chosen for their national significance and integrity, i.e., the extent to which they retain their historic qualities. Visiting these places allows modern people to step back in time and experience the lives their predecessors led in ways not otherwise possible. Numerous battlefields allow us to contemplate events that shaped our nation.

Approximately 3% of all National Historic Landmarks are battlefields or forts associated with particular military campaigns. Some, like Fort de la Boulaye, built in Louisiana in 1700, even predates the United States. Fort de la Boulaye was built by the French when they occupied the Mississippi River Valley. Indian attacks forced its abandonment in 1707. Fort San Carlos de

Barrancas in Pensacola, Florida, and Fort San Marcos de Apalache, near Tallahassee, were built by the Spanish to defend their empire against the United States. They fell to Andrew Jackson in 1814 and 1818, respectively, opening the way for acquisition of Florida.

Currently, about 26% of all landmark battlefields are associated with the Revolutionary War. They include such well-known sites as Valley Forge and Brandywine in Pennsylvania, Monmouth and Morristown in New Jersey, and Fort Stanwix and Saratoga in New York. In the South, Revolutionary War landmark battlefields include Cowpens and Kings Mountain in South Carolina, Moores Creek and Guilford Courthouse in North Carolina, and Yorktown in Virginia. Non-battlefield landmarks associated with that war include Scotchtown, Virginia, the home of Patrick

Henry, and the USS Constellation, the first U.S. ship to engage and defeat an enemy vessel.

The War of 1812 is represented by a handful of landmarks, including the naval battles on Plattsburgh Bay on Lake Champlain, New York, and Perry's Victory on Lake Erie in Ohio. Other landmark battlefields associated with the War of 1812 include Fort McHenry in Baltimore Harbor, Maryland, and the site of the 1815 Battle of New Orleans in Louisiana.

Hopefully, the new Congressionally mandated Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study will result in increased protection for endangered battlefields associated with those conflicts. The landmarks at Brandywine and Monmouth are both currently threatened by private development.

The Mexican War and the struggle for Texan independence from Mexico are commemorated by the Alamo, San Jacinto Battlefield, Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Fort Brown, all in Texas. Palo Alto is a new National Park which just last year received funding to purchase a third of the battlefield to provide access to visitors. The core of the battlefield remains to be acquired. The park will also interpret the battles at Resaca de la Palma and Fort Brown which followed the battle of Palo Alto in Gen. Zachary Taylor's campaign to push Mexican Gen. Mariano Arista back across the Rio Grande.

Approximately 11% of landmark battlefields are associated with 19th-century Indian Wars campaigns, including Wounded Knee in South Dakota and the Chief Joseph Battleground of Bear's Paw in Montana. The Washita battlefield in Oklahoma, a Landmark since 1965, was added to the National Park System in November 1996.

About 26% of all landmark battlefields are associated with the Civil War. Of the 384 sites identified by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission as the war's principal battlefields, only sixteen have been designated as National Historic Landmarks.

A number of battlefields associated with World War II are National Historic Landmarks. They include Pearl Harbor in Hawaii, sites on the Pacific Islands of Midway, Wake, Kwajalein, Palau, Saipan, and Tinian, and others on the Roi-Namur Islands and in Micronesia. The site of the only World War II battle fought on the North American continent, the Attu battlefield on Attu Island, Alaska, is also included. The island was captured by the Japanese and reoccupied by the Americans in 1943.

Protecting Battlefield Landmarks

Battlefields that are National Historic Landmarks encounter the same threats and problems as those that are not landmarks. The open

Visit the NPS cultural resources web site at <<http://www.cr.nps.gov>> (search for Landmarks). Or, join the new internet discussion group by sending an email message to: majordomo@web.cr.nps.gov. Leave the subject line blank, and in the first line of the message write: subscribe h-landmarks. Send your message, and you will be "on-line" with others who are concerned about NHLs. This is a place to share successes, ask questions, and learn from each other and from preservation professionals.

space is often seen as prime for development, or a good location for highways and utilities. Isolated landmarks that are difficult to reach and patrol and, alternatively, urban landmarks that are located close to centers of population may suffer from vandalism. Many suffer from natural forces, such as flooding and erosion. While Congress has approved funds for landmark protection, to date it has not appropriated monies for this purpose.

The National Park Service's National Historic Landmarks Assistance Initiative (NHLAI) monitors landmarks and reports on their condition to Congress. Over the past ten years, NHLAI has found that approximately 6% of all landmarks are seriously threatened or damaged every year, with a further 9% potentially damaged or threatened.

According to the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission report, 50% of the principal Civil War battlefields not already lost face high or moderate threats. Eight battlefields identified by the Commission as the most significant and most threatened are National Historic Landmarks. They are: Bentonville, North Carolina; Cedar Creek, Virginia; Glorieta Pass, New Mexico; Perryville and Mill Springs, Kentucky; and Port Hudson, Louisiana; Corinth, Mississippi; and Monocacy, Maryland.

Four of these sites have been listed in the NHLAI's annual report on endangered and damaged National Historic Landmarks. The Perryville battlefield, site of the October 8, 1862, battle that stopped the Confederate offensive for control of Kentucky, was first listed in 1989 as threatened by new construction. Seven years later, after local, state, and federal organizations helped protect the battlefield (see "Preserving Kentucky's Civil War Legacy," page 35), Perryville was removed from the NHLAI's list of threatened landmarks.

The battlefield at Port Hudson, Louisiana, the last Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi River to fall to Union forces, has been listed by the NHLAI since 1982 as severely endangered. The Louisiana Department of Commerce and Industry declared the highway through the landmark an enterprise zone, thereby encouraging new development. Construction of housing and new

utility lines disturbed trenches and earthworks as well as archeological remains. This year the threat has lessened as a result of concerted action by the Louisiana Office of Parks, the National Park Service (NPS), and The Conservation Fund. The state and NPS completed an American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) study that recommended identifying archeological resources within the landmark boundary, acquiring land or easement donations for significant tracts, and passing an effective state or local ordinance controlling future construction where archeological resources are present. The Conservation Fund purchased key portions of the battlefield.

Glorieta Pass, New Mexico, was the site of a decisive battle of the Civil War. Here, Union forces destroyed a Confederate supply train, compelling a Confederate brigade to withdraw from New Mexico and abandon plans to seize the rich Colorado mines and a large part of the Southwest. Glorieta Pass has been on the NHLAI's list of endangered landmarks since 1982, first because the only remaining building of significance from the period was abandoned and deteriorating, and later because of development on private lands within the boundary. At one time, the state proposed widening the highway that runs through the landmark. While the state has withdrawn its proposal, private landowners continue to build on the battlefield. So far, the NPS has been able to purchase 180 acres of the 345 acres that comprise the landmark and add it to Pecos National Historical Park. The NHLAI recommends the completion and enforcement of a land protection plan and the acquisition of easements on remaining portions of the landmark.



Printed on
recycled paper

Corinth, Mississippi, is the remaining landmark Civil War battlefield identified as having "major" importance by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission and listed in the NHLAI's report to Congress. Listed as an endangered landmark since 1992, Corinth is threatened by development and inappropriate uses. Logging operations destroyed a section of earthworks with picket rifle pits, and a newly discovered section of earthworks was recently sold for development. To help protect the landmark's resources, the ABPP has funded research, archeological surveys, and plans for interpretation and protection, and the NPS's Cultural Resources Geographic Information Systems Branch has conducted extensive surveys of the earthworks.

NHL Assistance Initiative

This program monitors the condition of National Historic Landmarks and provides technical assistance to owners. These activities are carried out through site visits and condition assessment reports, technical publications, workshops and conferences, and posting information to the Internet. A coordinator in the Preservation Initiatives Branch of Heritage Preservation Services, NPS, works with a team of specialists located in NPS field offices to carry out the NHLAI.

For further information on the NHLAI, call Susan Escherich at (202) 343-9591. To inquire about nominating a site as a National Historic Landmark, call Carol Shull at (202) 343-9504.

Susan Escherich is Coordinator of the National Historic Landmarks Assistance Initiative, Heritage Preservation Services, NPS.



U.S. Department of
the Interior
National Park Service
Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE \$300

FIRST CLASS MAIL
Postage & Fees Paid
U. S. Department of the Interior
G-83

VOLUME 20 • NO. 5
Cultural Resources
Washington, DC